

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Melchers	WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY, 19th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gathmann	FRIDAY, 21st May, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WILHELM" Capt. F. Iscke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESIE"	Broc	10th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"TONKIN"	Charbonnel	11th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"SYDNEY"	X	24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"OCEANIE"	Sellier	25th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

HONGKONG-MANILA-

ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. "RIGEL"	1,750	Sierert	MANILA	Immediate dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out for the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1900.

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises. "FAIR VIEW" No. 1 Robinson Road, containing Six Rooms and Several Small Rooms and Large Lobbies.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1900.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1900.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor. No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VCEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1900.

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELLIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vceux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1900.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

14, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1900.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

See photos, 20th September, 1900.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAWLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900.

HAZARDOUS MARCH OF
BRITISH FORCE.

ATTACKED BY CANNIBALS IN UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

The first details which have reached this country of the events which led up to the recent fighting in Nigeria between the cannibal tribes and the Anglo-German Boundary Commission have been received by Reuter. Particulars are also to hand of a particularly hazardous and arduous march of the British column which crossed entirely unknown country to join Col. Whitlock, the British Commissioner.

The force under the command of Capt. C. E. Heathcote, 1st Southern Nigeria Regiment, with Lieuts. Homan and Hicks, consisted of 130 men and a Maxim, and started from the Cross River to join the Commissioners near the Anglo-German boundary. Soon after it left from it entered entirely unknown country inhabited by the Gaya tribe, a people who practice cannibalism in its worst form, for they not only eat their enemies who are killed in war, but also devour the bodies of those who die from natural causes. They had never seen a white man.

Throughout the march was very difficult. It was made during the height of the rains, and both officers and men were almost continually going through water always ankle deep and often waist deep. For the first part the journey was through dense forest intersected by swollen rivers, and the column had to proceed in single file. Taken as a whole the journey is described as being perhaps one of the worst ever undertaken in this region.

DESERTED BY THE GUIDES. For the first ten days there were no difficulties with the natives, but opposition began as soon as the Gaya country was entered. The practically naked cannibals stoutly opposed an advance. The men who had hitherto acted as guides had run away, and the Gays declined to render any assistance. For greater safety the force pushed on the mountains and camped there for the first night. The night was a very anxious and uncomfortable one. The rain was torrential, and the hills all round were dotted with native compounds, all of which had been cleared as evidence of hostility.

At dawn the Gays attacked the camp. Capt. Heathcote had dispatched a small section to recover stores which had been stolen on the previous day, but this force had scarcely left camp before they found the roads blocked by natives armed with guns. Another section was also sent out to cover the march of the first party. It soon became evident that the position was a perilous one. The mountains, to use the words of an officer present, "appeared to be alive with natives, who were grouped along the terraces and along the boulders as thick as gulls," and rolled down great stones upon the force below.

A harassing fight ensued, and one soldier who was standing near Capt. Heathcote was hit in eleven places with shots from Dane guns and subsequently died. The natives were temporarily driven off, and the sections pushed on as rapidly as possible. When they returned to camp they found that a determined attack had been made on three sides. It was impossible to hold the position, and the force moved on for four miles to a place more easily defended. They were still without guides and with no knowledge of the road.

WADED THROUGH WATER.

As the column proceeded north the tribes were found to be extremely restless and very suspicious. The climatic conditions became no easier, and the whole country being under water, the feet of both officers and men were in a very bad condition. Eventually the force reached its destination, north of the boundary, and the two Commissioners—the British with an escort of 130 men and a Maxim, and the German with 90 men and a Maxim—returned along the boundary and established a camp in the Gaya country.

Subsequently Lieut. Homan, when going to the site of a new camp, was attacked by an overwhelming force, practically the whole valley being in arms. He only had a small escort, and at an early stage the lock of his machine gun broke. The natives utterly disregarded the machine gun when it was in action, and repeatedly rushed the little force of 30 men on three sides. Lieut. Homan's helmet was shot off at 60 paces.

It was imperative to retire, but although the camp was only one mile distant this operation took three hours. Simultaneously with this the camp was itself attacked, but the enemy were driven off with great gallantry by the few men holding the place. There were over 300 loads in camp, and despite overwhelming odds the place was successfully held.

NON-COM. DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

During the night there was constant sniping, and there were several threats to rush the camp. In order to report what was going on Colonel Sergt. Phillips got out of the place, and at great personal risk made a splendid march to the main camp, doing the distance of 90 miles in three days. Sergt. King also displayed heroic conduct at the time when the machine-gun got out of order, and, at the critical moment, steadied the men in the face of the enemy's rush.

The information received at the main camp showed how grave was the situation, and the Germans were asked to assist the British. To this they readily agreed, and the joint force marched out and experienced the fighting.

During the operations the natives employed tactics never before seen in Nigeria. They were almost like trained troops. They were barely visible, and absolute silence prevailed in the fighting line, except for the cautious voice of the leading chief who directed his men in an unknown tongue. There was plenty of shouting and yelling, however, from the rabble who followed the fighting men.

The work of the Boundary Commission was much delayed, but it is expected that the delimitation will be completed by the end of April.

The country traversed is very mountainous, with wooded villages perched everywhere.

The district is very rich in palm oil.

WEATHER FORECAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office and H.M.S. Tamar.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cape Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sai Kung.
Stanley.	Sai Tam Kai.
Cape Collinson.	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Water Police Station.

F. C. FINE,
O'Connell

19th May, 1900.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Special Show

MUSLIN BLOUSES

AND

Ready Made WASHING DRESSES

Ladies' and

Children's

BATHING COSTUMES

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

Intimations.

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement. 28 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.

Apply—

VICTOR
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. (382)

NOTICE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. (319)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST AMERICAN

SUGAR CORN SEEDS

IN PACKETS,

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACA & CO.,

No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 2th April, 1909. (359)

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7, with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

Far superior than Remington, Oliver, Underwood and much cheaper.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

38-36, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

(39)

BALLOONISTS FALL INTO THE SEA.

STRUGGLED FOR HOURS TO KEEP AFLOAT.

Paris, April 6.

A thrilling story is told of the tragic fate which overtook a party of three balloonists who left Paris in the *Gay Lussier* on Sunday morning. In the balloon were two young lawyers, Messrs. Watteaux and Passon, and Mlle. Masson, a young lady employed in the offices of the Aero Club.

The light east wind soon veered, and the balloon was driven in a north-westerly direction at the rate of about forty miles an hour. At three o'clock in the afternoon it was 6,000 feet above Coutances, in the Manche, the channel being then distant about eight miles. The balloonists thereupon decided to descend, but they were hampered by the houses, trees, and walls, which rendered a landing very difficult.

The wind suddenly increased in violence, and the two men opened the valve wide, but before the balloon grounded a sudden gust carried it over the channel and it dropped on to the water about 200 yards from Groville. The car being partially submerged, the party had to take to the rigging.

SEIZED WITH TERROR.

At this crisis Masson was seized with wild terror, and her two companions had the greatest difficulty in preventing her from throwing herself into the sea.

The situation had become desperate. The car, buffeted by the waves, soon filled with water, and it was evident that the balloon with its human freight might disappear at any moment. Far and wide not a boat was to be seen, and as it was Palm Sunday all the fishermen were in the village.

For nearly an hour the two men struggled with the elements, having at the same time to keep constant watch over Mlle. Masson, who made frequent attempts to elude their grasp and throw herself into the sea.

At last a boat was seen to leave the shore and make towards them; three fishermen had fortunately caught sight of the balloon and of the three aeronauts clinging to its ropes. They rowed up with all their might, but it was impossible for them to draw close without being themselves swamped, as the balloon was every moment being caught up by the wind, only to drop heavily on the water, a few yards further away. The only chance of safety for the aeronauts was to attempt to reach the boat by swimming.

LOOSED HER HOLD AND DISAPPEARED.
M. Watteaux, an excellent swimmer, said he would take care of Mlle. Masson, and telling her to keep her arms round his neck, he dropped into the sea and began to swim towards the boat. After swimming a few strokes, however, a huge wave threw him backwards, and before he could recover Mlle. Masson had relaxed her hold and disappeared.

M. Watteaux dived several times but was unable to recover her, and, feeling his strength almost spent, he struck out for the boat, which M. Passon had only just managed to reach.

The two survivors were taken ashore to Groville, and, after a period of rest, were able to return to Paris.

The body of Mlle. Masson, who was to have been married in a few days, was washed ashore in the middle of the night.

It appears that the two men were very unwilling to take the lady with them, as they feared that the trip might be a stormy one, but Mlle. Masson would take no denial, and declared that she was not afraid.

"You will see," she said, "that my nerves will not fail me."

SCARCITY OF SOVEREIGNS.

PECULIAR INDIAN HOBBY LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

During the last few months there has been an unusual scarcity of sovereigns in Calcutta. The sovereign is not a coin which is in much demand amongst Europeans in India until they are going home, when it becomes an extremely useful equivalent for Rs. 15 for the voyager to take to meet his expenses on the journey. The scarcity of the coins has probably been little noticed by the average person until now, when so many people are going home and are anxious to obtain them.

The native of India is fond of collecting gold coins and concealing them on his person or in some place where their use to the general public becomes nil. This is the probable reason why at the present time many people find their banks cannot provide them with gold.

The Paper Currency Office have issued a notice to the effect that sovereigns having gone out of stock are not available for issue to the public. As there is no legal liability on Government to issue sovereigns, no special steps are taken to procure them, and it is impossible to say when they will again be in stock.

In the meanwhile there are of course gentlemen in the bazaar who, taking advantage of the scarcity, are obtaining a commission of two, three or even more annas on every sovereign. In view of their special use to homeward bound Europeans during March and April of every year it would be well if Government took special steps to have a large stock of sovereigns in hand during these months.

SUZ CANAL SHARES.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S LARGE ORDER.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE EXPECTED.

A Paris telegram, of March 24, is to the following effect:—A rise of a hundred francs this week in Suez Canal shares following upon the execution of an order to buy five hundred shares, has led to much speculation as to the identity of the purchaser. The order was given by a well-known Frankfurt firm, and Dalziel's correspondent is able to state that the purchase is made on behalf of the German Government. There is often a considerable amount of quiet speculation about Suez Canal shares on the

Paris Bourse, and it is still supposed in some financial circles here that the order in question, although large, was given for speculative purposes only. This is not, however, the case, and the purchasers will give notice in due course to take up the shares at the close of the account.

As there are probably nothing like five hundred Suez Canal shares on the market, the result of this intimation will almost certainly be to make the price rise still higher. The German Government has acquired this large block of shares at a price which represents an outlay of £100,000. It has done so in view of the prolongation of the Canal Company's concession, and of the intention of the Company to increase its capital in order to build a second waterway parallel to the existing canal.

The concession will shortly be extended, if the extension has not, indeed, already been actually granted, for forty-five years. The capital required for a lateral canal will be offered for subscription to the present shareholders only. It is understood that the new shares will be issued at a price varying from two thousand five hundred francs, and that the German Government will profit by its new position as a large shareholder to obtain sufficient of the issue to give it a preponderating voice over other Powers.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

the 7th May, 1909, at 11 A.M., at Talm Sha Tsui, Police Station.

One LARGE IRON BUOY.

One ROUND BUOY.

AND

8 Bags SUGAR, and 6 Bags SALTPETRE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. (396)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE

VASES, PLATES, OLD JAPANESE

CLOCKS, BUDDHAS, CARVED IVORY

NETSUKES, MAKUDZU, AND ARITA

VASES, FLAQUES, TEA SETS, IVORY

FIGURES, CARVED BRASS, VASES,

BOWLS and IVORY LANTERNS, KIN-

KOSAN, SATSUMA, VASES, PLATES,

TORTOISE-SHELL ORNAMENTS, FRO-

SKIN and STRICK-EMBROIDERED HAND-

MURSES, CARVED CHERRYWOOD

DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. (393)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1909, at 5.30 P.M., at Kennedy's

Causeway Bay Repository,

The following well-known Race and Polo

Junies:—

"MAVOURNEEN,"

"KILLALOG,"

"SHAUNABOO,"

AND

"MINNOW,"

Brown China Pony, Sub-Grieff of this Season.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. (395)

Intimations.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (lately occupied by Madame Jay).

Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. (376)

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 39/6 each. Illustrated catalogue of 1000 guns, Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorities, London, E.C. England.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Accepted.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. (394)

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE.

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence, and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs; gives vigorous appetite and digestion; and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and district that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH A SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days, to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge, the manager hopes that the scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of horses or ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,

Manager,

Kennedy's Stables.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. (391)

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (H. Flowers), RIB-

BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-

INGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,

ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-

WEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. (396)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. (39)

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, GAINES ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any FAVOR, or old EMBROIDERIES to be made into Bedcovers for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1909. (397)

CHEMISTS

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each copy).

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

MACAO OPIUM FARM.

For the past few days, Macao has figured somewhat prominently in the columns of the *Telegraph*, but as the events chronicled and commented upon are not without a bearing on Hongkong, they cannot be said to have received more than their share of attention. Apart from the public assembly which was held last Saturday and the numerous questions raised thereat by one of the several speakers, a matter which has been engaging the consideration of the Government and the commercial community has been the still more important one of the *Opium Farm*. Hongkong, in common with its Portuguese neighbour, has its opium problem to solve; but the solution, now that Sir Frederick Lugard has successfully presented such a capital case for this Colony, does not present the same difficulties which have confronted Macao. The latter's needs are peculiar. By

Washington legislation the most important market for prepared opium from Macao was closed by a stroke of the pen as from the 1st April last. It will be remembered that, prompted by a desire to demonstrate to China the sincerity of her wish to co-operate with the Government in Peking towards the suppression of the opium traffic, Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the American delegates to the recent International Opium Conference, had in preparation a short but drastic Bill which placed opium, except for medicinal purposes, under the ban. That Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives simultaneously with the meeting of the Conference at Shanghai. It was passed by the House and subsequently adopted by the Senate. It provided that "after the first day of April nineteen hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form or any preparation and derivative thereof; Provided that opium and preparation and derivatives thereof, other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law." The immediate effect of the Bill, as we remarked at the time, was to sound the death-knell of the trade heretofore carried on between the Portuguese Colony of Macao and the Californian coast in prepared opium. The Macao Farmer, whose "chop" is so much appreciated in San Francisco and the neighbouring territory by consumers of the "black smoke," bought all his raw opium in the Hongkong market. The quantity taken by the neighbouring colony was, we believe, approximately one hundred and fifty chests a month, more or less, according to requirements. To supply the local demand an infinitesimal quantity was "prepared," all the rest being exported ready for consumption to San Francisco. The estimated quantity exported to America was something like 75 per cent. of the entire quantity "prepared" in Macao. It is, therefore, not difficult to realise the extent of the loss to the Opium Farmer by reason of the prohibition enforced in San Francisco. To be fair, the Macao Farm was tendered for at a time when there was not the least notion that extraneous influences would be brought to operate against it by the loss of a market of the consumptive ability of the United States. The monopolist paid a yearly rental of \$334,000 to the Portuguese Government when he enjoyed the freedom of exportation across the Pacific. But when the barrier was raised against the entrance of opium

America from the 1st April, the Farmer immediately realised the precariousness of his position. The resulting consequence was not surprising. Representations, usual in such circumstances, were addressed to the Governor of Macao wherein the greatly diminished value of the monopoly was pointed out to His Excellency and concessions urged in favour of the petitioner. These concessions were to take the form of a rescission of the then subsisting contract, and the letting out of a new Farm upon a greatly commuted rental. The amount, as we have heard stated, offered by the old Farmer was \$80,000 against the old rental of \$334,000 per annum. Certain stipulations were also made in regard to a return of the deposit money which was in the hands of the Government as a guarantee of good faith for the due performance of the contract. The deposit in value represented \$111,333.33, that is, the equivalent of one-third of a whole year's rental. With his recognised sense of equity, the present Governor, H.E. Senhor Rodas, at once admitted, if not in its entirety, at any rate to a large extent, the reasonableness of the Farmer's representations; and His Excellency was averse to enforcing the strict letter of the contract, according to the best information from Macao. His reference to the Ministry for the Colonies in Lisbon ultimately elicited the command that the provisions of the agreement were to be enforced to the letter. In obedience to that command Governor Rodas saw no option but to comply with his home instructions by forfeiting the deposit money of \$111,333.33 and what is even more extraordinary by expropriating the property of the replum factory. This latter power is conferred to the Government by one of the clauses of the agreement. What brought about the annulment of the contract is the fact that the Farmer—a Hongkong Chinese gentleman, Mr. Chan Kih Shan (or Chan Yao Hin, as he is known in Macao) of the Yuen Wo firm—was in arrears with his rental for the months of April and May amounting to \$56,000 at \$28,000 per mensem. A curious complication arises in the re-entry by the Government of the factory property, since the land and building are not owned by the Farmer but were leased by him for the purposes of his business—in the meantime the Macao Government is conducting its own replum monopoly. Whether it will be of greater benefit to the interests of the Colony, remains to be seen. The perplexity of the situation created for the Governor is one that is none too pleasant to contemplate by any who possess considerable interests in the replum factory settlement.

IT will be remembered that at the last annual meeting of the P. & O. Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the Board of Directors, made a reference to the possibility of the important development of the frozen trade in pork from China to Europe. In some quarters Sir Thomas's remarks were greeted with amusement, but according to the Hankow correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the trade is already being carried on. On the 5th ultimo there was in Hankow 8,000 tons of frozen pig waiting shipment. Blue Funnel steamers will take this cargo to Liverpool. A huge trade is about to begin, continues the correspondent referred to. A refrigerating company has been started, and, notwithstanding not only pig, but pheasant, duck, teal, geese, grouse, etc., Hankow is eagerly looking forward to the future when this company gets working on full steam, and there is every indication of the assured prosperity and future greatness of this happily-situated town.

The first Water Polo Match of the Season took place yesterday afternoon, at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure between teams representing the Boys Own Club and Lusitano Recreation Club and ended in a win for the latter Club by five goals to nil. The Boys made a mistake in changing their goal-keeper after the first half as Rodrigues in goal was in the right place and no doubt the change is accountable for the above score. However, the Boys need not be discouraged at this slight reverse, as they played well against their formidable opponents and with more practice should do well in the Shield Competition this Season.

The Teams were as follows:—
B. O. C.:—A. R. Ellis, A. H. Carroll, A. S. Ellis, I. Chuprut, F. K. Tata, C. A. C. Rodrigues and L. G. Cordeiro.
V. R. C.:—A. V. Barros, A. E. Alver, P. M. Remedios, F. da Reza, A. J. V. Ribeiro, E. M. O. Remedios and J. M. Lopes.

The high price of raw cotton has discouraged bulls on the Yarn Exchange, but the improvement in silver has encouraged the market, and the quotations for the forward delivery, which had been ranging from ¥114 to ¥116, rose on Saturday, by from ¥1.50 to ¥1.55 for delivery in April, May, and June. The *Bank* gives the following as the opinion of a certain authority on the existing condition and prospects of the spinning industry in Japan. Two extreme opinions are entertained regarding the prospects of the industry, one optimistic and the other pessimistic. But the future cannot be foreseen, and both sides are probably mistaken. Regarding the existing condition of the industry it may be noted that the sale of fine yarns at home still continues unfavourable in consequence of the general depression of trade, but the export remains satisfactory. The depression in the yarn market since last year is undoubtedly partly accounted for by a falling-off in the demand, but the principal cause is the over-production consequent upon the precipitate increase of spindles after the war. This contention is borne out by the statistics of yarn consumption for last year, when the market was extremely depressed, as the figures show that the consumption of yarn was not much below that of a normal year in the past. The latest foreign telegrams advise a marked advance in the raw cotton market, and it is considered by some that the spinning industry has again become enveloped in gloom. This is too hasty a conclusion. The spinning companies are all holding stocks of raw cotton purchased when the market was comparatively low, and this stock will last till July or August next, so that the spinning mills will not yet begin to use the higher-priced material. Moreover, it is problematical whether the present high prices will continue much longer, and it is therefore an exaggeration to conclude that the present quotation of raw cotton is a serious blow to the spinning industry.

—*Yokan Chronicle.*

MAILS DUE

Indian (*Suisung*) 8th inst.
French (*Polynesian*) 10th inst.
Indian (*Laisang*) 12th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th inst.
Indian (*Kulsang*) 19th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Yingchow* left Shanghai on 5th inst., and may be expected here on 9th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Laisang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 5th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Aldenharn* left Madras on 6th inst., at 4 a.m., and will arrive here on 8th inst., at daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 9 a.m. on 6th inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on 7th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Polynesian*, with the French mail of the 10th inst., and mails from London of the 10th inst., will leave Saigon on 8th inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 10th inst., and will leave for Bangkok and Laos on the same afternoon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH":
SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your yesterday's issue re Macao Affairs, allow me to inform you that you were wrong when you stated that the impoverishment of the Macao exchequer was entirely due to the huge drains made for the benefit of the Governor. The fact is that the remittances of the Governor are insignificant in comparison to the remittances to Lisbon, which I hear on good authority reached the enormous sum of £1,000,000 in ten years!—Yours, &c.,
VERITAS.

AN AFTERNOON OF ENTERTAINMENT

That the hard-working and enterprising Committee who have been responsible in organising the above F&Es in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute have succeeded in their commendable efforts was amply apparent yesterday afternoon and evening, when a large gathering of the Colony's citizens availed themselves of this novel form of entertainment, so seldom seen in Hongkong. Each visitor who invested a few dollars in yesterday's F&Es should feel happy in the thought that he has been materially assisted in augmenting the funds in aid of deserving institutions. The number of side-shows proved very attractive and well patronised. The credit for the success which attended the F&Es is due to the following ladies and gentlemen, who spared no pains to make the show a success:—Col. Darlington, L. E., Commodore Lyon, R. N., Lady Darnley, Mrs. F. H. May, Major H. F. T. Fisher, Mr. T. Dunn and Mr. A. Moreau, Honorary Secretary. A word of thanks is also due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who graciously assisted with vocal and instrumental items and without whose assistance, half of the afternoon's fun would have been lost.

During the afternoon, a well-arranged programme was provided for the delectation of the visitors. The dialogue between Mr. Worthington and Miss Ella Rowe was particularly good and wonderfully caught on the audience. The exhibitions of Jiu-Jiu, Wrestling and Japanese sword-fencing, organized by the Nippon Club, were very much admired. The display of wax-works and advertisements, organized by Mrs. Bayard, were one of the most interesting features of the afternoon, and were participated in by several well-known people. At 9 o'clock, a concert was given under the direction of the Rev. J. A. Baker and proved a success in every respect. A hour later, that sham-monster which is death to the heart of every true Centinel—the dragon—was paraded through the Garden. The bright light illuminations which covered the dragon afforded a pretty spectacular effect. A word of thanks is due to the Buffs and the Rajputa Band for the attendance during the progress of the Fête. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Ho Kom To and his companions for their able supervision of an important section of the fête, while the ladies who attended the flower and sword stalls, their beaming smiles conquered the hearts of mere man, with a consequent loss of purse-strings.

The results of the remaining events at yesterday's meeting after we had gone to pre-
e as follows:—

—THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES. One mile and a half. For China ponies.

Celia Rose	1
Mayburr	2
Susquehanna	3

Time: 3 mins. 10 ²/₅ secs.

—THE RACING STAKES. One mile. For China ponies that have not run before.

January 1, 1909.

Kirkcubright	1
Vanguard	2
Seafarer	3

Time: 2 mins. 4 ²/₅ secs.

—THE YANGTZE CUP. One mile and three quarters. For China ponies that have run at this meeting.

Silurup Cup	1
Speed	2
Sagittarius	3

Time: 3 mins. 44 ⁴/₅ secs.

—THE MANCHU STAKES. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies, *hand sids* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a race.

Vengeance	1
Platypus	2
Dobesquick	3

Time: 3 mins. 38 ⁴/₅ secs.

—THE CONSOLATION CUP. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race.

Medfield	1
Ravenshoe	2
Sacto	3

Time: 3 mins. 37 ⁴/₅ secs.

—THE CHAMPION SWARTZ STAKES. One mile and a quarter. For all China ponies who enter at this meeting.

Gemini	1
China	2
Worcester	3

Time: 3 mins. 33 ⁴/₅ secs.

—THE NIP DESPERANDUM CUP. Seven furlongs. For subscription griffins of this meeting that have run and not won a race.

Gilliam	1
Orion	2
Moulden	3

CURIOUS SPECTACLE AT POLICE COURT

The compound of the Central Police Station was the scene of a singularly amusing spectacle this morning. The First Police Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kamp) had not long started the day's work when the comparative tranquillity of the premises was rudely disturbed by a series of howling and screaming which were as loud and far-reaching as they were protected. They evidently came from a pair of Ingegs which must have previously undergone an abnormal amount of exercise. The trouble appears to have been caused by a middle-aged Chinaman who had been arraigned before the magisterial presence on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lead. There was not sufficient evidence just then to convict the man, so the very common course of a remand was taken. As is usual in every case where a prisoner is being conducted into his cell, the man was gently taken by the queue prior to being accommodated in State lodgings. The man evidently did not appreciate being handled in this manner by his sacred appendage, for he raised a series of howling which caused the presiding magistrates to look upon him with surprise. He screamed, he shouted, he spluttered, he brought into play his vocal organs as he perhaps never did in his life before. When the impromptu vocalist saw that this did not take effect, he squatted first on the floor and would not budge an inch. If actual force was brought to bear on the obstreperous C. I. man. Once safely lodged in the cell, one might have supposed that his ardour would be somewhat damped, but those in the neighbourhood of the cell were treated to a fresh eruption of discordant notes. A short respite was fortunately later on obtained, but the entertainment shortly afterwards started afresh and the man was still howling when our representative left the Court.

RIVER COLLISION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th May.

This morning the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kian tung*, inward bound from Macao, collided with a native craft fully laden with firewood at the Dutch Folly. The latter vessel suffered considerable damage and a quantity of the cargo was lost.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the first ten days of this moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 34,450.330 taels.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS

The amount of the daily collection in fare and freight by the Sunning Railway during the second intercalary moon was as follows:—

1st day	\$85.01;	2nd day	\$87.77;	3rd day	\$88.82;
4th day	\$77.35;	5th day	\$63.19;	6th day	\$85.24;
7th day	\$105.61;	8th day	\$86.93;	9th day	\$87.75;
10th day	\$83.03;	11th day	\$73.29;	12th day	\$108.80;
13th day	\$87.83;	14th day	\$87.47;	15th day	\$81.00;
16th day	\$79.23;	17th day	\$178.87;	18th day	\$181.21;
19th day	\$75.64;	20th day	\$66.40;	21st day	\$76.69;
22nd day	\$105.96;	23rd day	\$94.21;	24th day	\$85.41;
25th day	\$84.00;	26th day	\$86.61;	27th day	\$77.15;
28th day	\$73.72;	29th day	\$91.47.		

The total amount was \$24,199.01, being nearly 10,000 more as compared with the amount collected by the Canton-Hankow Railway during the same period.

MEETING SUPPRESSION.

The Canton officials have on several occasions contemplated the doing away with the evil of gambling in the province of Kwangtung; but they have failed to devise means for raising money sufficient to make good the loss of the revenue derived from the different gambling monopolies.—It is now learnt that the products of the Sai Sha islands are very rich and are of various descriptions. The islands are said to be particularly rich in phosphorine, and, if developed, a large sum of money can be expected annually therefrom, with which no doubt the officials will be enabled to carry out the idea of abolishing the gambling monopolies. Viceroy Chang has therefore, given instructions to the Board of Reorganisation and the Kwai Mu Chu to appropriate a certain sum of money from the official funds with which to develop the Sai Sha islands. Taotais Wong and Li have now the matter in hand.

THE TOYO KISHIN KAISHA.

SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has opened its service to South America and Mexico. There is some difficulty at Hongkong, the starting point of the service, owing to the anti-Japanese feeling, which is still active among the Chinese, who are averse to shipping in Japanese vessels. The company has decided to attract the Chinese emigrants by low fares, carrying them in large companies at half the tariff approved by the Minister of Communications. The company has applied for the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the following reductions in the fares of third-class passengers

Hongkong to Mexico	Y55
" " Callao	65
" " Peru	75
" " Chile	80

—Japan Chronicle.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult. at 10 o'clock, fire broke out in the cotton mixing department at the mill of the Totospinning Company, Ltd., Nigoya. Work was going on at the mill at the time. The flames immediately spread to the raw cotton and oil which were in the buildings and the engine room, two spinning rooms, a dining room, and some adjoining buildings were swept away. The flames raged for over three hours, and several of the operators were injured. The damage is estimated at ¥120,000. It is stated that the buildings were insured for ¥100,000 with the Osaka Fire Office and for ¥100,000 with the Kindo Fire Office, this being

NEW STANDARD OIL COMPANY STEAMER FOR
THE HONGKONG RUN.

This afternoon, on the invitation of the local branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, a number of people boarded the Company's steam-launch *Standard* at Blake Pier to make an inspection of the s.s. *Asiatic*, now in Hongkong for the first time. Owing to the late hour of the *Standard's* departure from Blake Pier, we are unable to publish a full report, but a detailed description of the steamer will prove interesting.

The *Ashtabula* is a tank steamer of 10,000 tons, which will be engaged to the oil trade between San Francisco and Hongkong. It is capable of carrying 9,000 tons cargo and is a bulkbark. The *Ashtabula* had originally belonged to the Russian Government, its former name being *Gray Star Gansh*. During the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, the *Ashtabula* was commissioned to carry water to the Russian Government. Its dead-weight capacity is 7,500 tons and the steamer is fitted with two deck cranes. The steamer uses oil fuel and is well adapted for carrying very valuable cargo, such as tea and pepper.

The *Asahi* will sail from Hongkong on the 9th instant via Japan ports. It will arrive at San Francisco within 30 days of the time of sailing. It will take the most direct route to San Francisco.

THE CHINESE SEAMAN

ARTICLE IN A LONDON PAPER

In the London *Daily News* recently there appeared the following account of the manners and customs of the Chinese seaman by Mr. E. Brett Young:—

" They live in the freecastle of a big trading vessel, which makes a steady twelve knots out East and back again, forty-one men, of like passions with ourselves, but of a different colour. To the officious and uninterested European they pass for a surly community of yellow men, with eyes inscrutable and not always friendly, long pigstails, and morose sterner vices; whom it behoves them to address with asperity and hold in a tolerant contempt. As a matter of fact they are as honest, clear, and kindly a set of men as may be found between the ports of London and Shanghai.

"Half of them are firemen, and half-deckhands; before the common enemy as civilians as a trade union, but within themselves divided to the extent of independent cookery, and hearty rivals in the matter of quarters, devotions, and poultry farming.

"In the first of these the firemen start with an disadvantage. Every fourth hour discharges a wash of sibilant, coal-grimed stores into their midst, like a pack of children in loose from school. Further (but tell it not in the streets of Liverpool) certain ancient and grateful hands are honestly partial to a pipe of opium. Consequently the firemen's side of the force-castle is somewhat perilous of access; the fore-slopping wet with strenuous scrubbing; the interior dark but for the flimsy glimmer of the joss-house lamp; and the air heavy with mingled odours of steaming wood, opium-smoke, and joss-stick. Yet their endeavour, as honest, and the grimy stokers are clean as yellow and shiny again in half an hour.

"The sailors' side is naturally light and airy, full of a sweet, sleepy, Oriental smell of salika, Samarcand and cedar; Lebanon, the foggy, covered with russet mats, the bunks full of radiant bedding, and the walls chalked with spidery Chinese characters, wherein the virtues and shortcomings of unconscious officers are rehearsed. And very shrewd writing it is. Here, with a glorious light-heartedness, the Chickamen—who gives strong liquor a wide berth—loses his cash in the lotteries; the Eastern dominions, and pays smilingly. Possibly it is better to pay smilingly than to be knifed."

"Each faction has its private joint-house and pursues its devotions in earnest contention with the powers of nature. Once afloat, in a heavy sea off Formosa, a clumsy, rollicking wave burst through the sailors' hatch, and with a flick of its irrelevant tail, put out the ever-lasting fire. What could follow but calamity. At the very next port an elderly married quartermaster, of time-honored antecedents, disagreed with a longshore competitor to the extent of a twelve-dollar police-court fine. Destiny, or the offended deity, directed the unwilling knowledge of the competitor's wife. Long and serious discussions as to the prevention of such mishaps ended in a pyrotechnic atonement of extraordinary magnificence—a fine after-dinner spectacle of flying sparks in a blinding haze of spray."

"The crowing glory of the forecastle is the cook." His gallery is as immaculate as himself. True, he is short and inclined to be plump, but note the dreamy, imaginative flashings of the man from his lustrous pig-tail to his dapper legs. It is a matter of several thousand years since Bo-Bo, "a great lobbily lad," discovered, at considerable expense to his family, the original method of roasting pig and the exceptional virtues of crackling. Since then, Chinese cookery has advanced beyond all recognition, and has found, as I think, its consummation in Hsing-Chow, our inimitable cook. Here is our mere navigator of the high seas of cookery; it is his shoals and channels of his art, elusive tastes and eternal omelettes, that the genius of the man becomes apparent. And yet to stare at smiles—unless it be a graceful, tolerant smile that curves the lips alone, and leaves the eyes like those of Gauthier's lady—"stomachs were full, tempers, emotions."

His has spoken the last word in courtesy, and the food upon which I gazed during the last half a century of twinkling centuries. Truly, a worthy example of Chinese hospitality.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

CHINA'S APPRECIATION TO THE POWERS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 5th May.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to dispatch high officials of the Imperial family to the various countries to return thanks for having sent special representatives to attend the funeral of His Late Imperial Majesty.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE PENDING QUESTIONS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 5th May.

The Russian Government has despatched a telegram to the Special Envoy to settle all questions which have been pending for years with China.

C. M. S. N. CO.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEAMSHIP LINE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 5th May.

It has been definitely settled that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. is to be brought under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PROHIBITING MEETINGS AT CANTON.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 5th May.

The Portuguese Minister has requested the Viceroy of Chung Jen-chun, of Canton, to prohibit the Cantonese from holding meetings to discuss the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.

JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY SCANDAL.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* of 27th ult., on Friday and Saturday were arrested Mr. Naito Kichiro, a Progressive member in the Diet for Hyogo prefecture, Messrs. Yasuda Kun and Katsuki Tetsuo, Progressivist members, and Messrs. Sasaki and Okano, ex-members of the Diet belonging to the Progressive party. It is reported that Mr. Naito has since been released. On Friday 23 persons were under arrest, exclusive of those mentioned above.

On the 23rd instant a general meeting of the principal shareholders, to consider the formation of a new board of directors for the company, ended without arriving at any decision. Baron Shibuya, it is reported, having withdrawn his promise to make advances to the company for some reason not yet known.

One of the shareholders attributes the present scandal to the action of Baron Sakurai, when Minister of Finance, in placing Mr. Sakawa in office as president of the company. According to the *Hochi*, the shareholder in question holds that in accepting the shares of the company as security for taxes due, Baron Sakurai's object was to increase the credit of Mr. Sakawa, whom he recommended for the presidency of the company. This is responsible for the present scandal. When the market value of the shares of the company stood at about Y120, they were taken by the Finance Department at Y60 as the security for taxes. This forced up the market to about Y100, and share speculators and the directors began freely to buy and sell the shares. The Finance Department having accepted the shares at Y60, many banks advanced money on the shares at the same rate. Now the discovery of the irregularities has brought down the market price to Y15 or Y16, resulting in a heavy loss to the banks which have advanced money on the security. This, says this shareholder, of course directly due to the dishonesty of Messrs. Akiyama and Ito, the late directors, who are now under arrest, but the essential cause of the loss is the action of Baron Sakurai, who accepted the company shares at Y60 and he is to blame for the loss the banks have suffered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

INSANITY THE CAUSE.

No. 209, Queen's Road East was the scene of a commotion at an early hour this morning, when a Chinaman made a futile attempt to take his life. It appears that the man, a plane-cutter by profession, was driven to commit the act, being, it is believed, to an unbought mind. The weapon used by the would-be suicide was a plane-knife, which the man used in his business. There was the usual hue and cry on the alarm being given, and by the time the Police had entered the house it was discovered that the unfortunate man's attempt to end his life was of a bold and serious nature, his throat being badly cut. A Chinese doctor from the Tung Wa Hospital attended to the man's self-inflicted wounds, but there is little hope for his recovery and the man is in all probability dead at time of writing. A close watch has since been kept on the man's movements by the Police in whose custody he will remain prior to the proper steps being taken.

CHINA'S MODERN ARMY.

CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

A Peking correspondent of the *Moniteur* *Gazette* sends some details of China's new army, respecting which he says activity is most marked in Manchuria, Chekiang, and Fokien, where the Japanese are most active, whereas in Turkestan, Kansuh, and Mongolia, spheres of Russian influence, no special efforts are being made.

At the end of 1907 there existed eight divisions, 16 mixed brigades, and three regiments, giving a total in officers and men of 145,251. Of these bodies very few could be brought up to war strength owing to an insufficient supply of reservists and equipment. What advance was made during 1908 it is impossible to say, though the recent manoeuvres, in which from 21,000 to 22,000 men in all arms took part, gave proof of steadily increasing efficiency. The completion of the new programme, however, will result in an army on a peace footing of 407,600 men, and on a war footing of 1,011,300. As to the scheme on which this army is to be built up, the highest unit in peace is the division, with an establishment of 748 officers and 10,436 men. The highest unit in war is the army corps, which consists, in addition to the peace division, of a reserve brigade, and three reserve battalions. Each of the 36 peace divisions is to be brought up to war strength in this manner.

The educational part of the new scheme provides for four different classes of military schools, graduates of which alone will in future be eligible for the position of officers, though until the supply is sufficient individuals selected from the old organisations will be utilised. The lowest class is formed by the preparatory schools which are established in all the provinces. They are 26 in number, and are responsible for what is usually called "grounding"—namely, instruction in elementary general knowledge. After passing three years in these schools candidates pass to the military middle schools. These are four in number, and in them general education is extended and a beginning made in military instruction. Students are to undergo two years' theoretical and four months' practical training, after which they pass into the war school, where teaching is of a purely military character, and where they remain one and a half year. If they pass a satisfactory examination they then become lieutenants, and the best of them, after two years' service, are drafted into the Staff College, which is entrusted with advanced professional education. The higher positions in the army will only be given to men who have graduated at the Staff College. Up to the present only the first of these four classes of schools has existed. The remainder are to be established as students issue from the preparatory schools. In some provinces there are also certain special schools—veterinary, pharmaceutical, and medical—but these have not advanced very far. Good work, however, has already been done in the topographical schools which have been established by all reformed provincial administrations. As soon as a sufficient number of officers from the new military schools is available there is to be a general lowering of the age limits at which officers are to be retired. It will thus be seen that the Chinese officer of the future will be a person of quite different calibre from that of his predecessors. For these schools are all placed under the supervision of the new War Office, or Lu Chün Pu, which was established by an Imperial decree dated June 1, 1907. It is divided into a Central Department, a Military Council, and ten sections. The first acts as a central registry, and deals with all matters not allotted to any of the ten sections. The second deals with all questions relating to organisation and intelligence, whilst the ten sections are made responsible for such matters as transport and Imperial Post, arms, ammunition, fortifications, recruiting, military justice, remounts and horse breeding. To the War Office is attached a general Staff consisting of five departments, subdivided into 15 sections. Its prescribed establishments are 1,350 officers and 14 military officials, with clerks and interpreters, and its main duties are the working out of plans of military operations, the training of General Staff officers, the supervision of the study of officers sent abroad and of those drafted into the Staff College. At the head of the General Staff is a major-general, with a colonel as vice chief. The former is selected by the Emperor from names submitted by the War Minister.

A SERIES OF OBSTACLES.

Such is the new Chinese military programme. In considering its prospects of success we have to deal first with finance, and here we are met by the great difficulty confronting China in all her reform schemes. The Central Government proposes to maintain all headquarters of branches, staffs, and departments, all schools and arsenals, and also six divisions, which are placed directly under the Ministry of War. The provinces have to maintain the troops formed by them. The whole military budget will amount to some 90 million taels. A field army of 300,000 men would entail a minimum annual expenditure of 40 million taels. About 25 million taels will be required to cover initial expenditure on uniforms and armaments, and another 25 millions for arsenals and stores. A large part of this financial burden must fall on the provinces, and it is owing to their poverty that the new army is being so slowly formed.

A second difficulty is the provision of an adequate supply of arms. Relatively great advances have been made in the production of small arms. In 1907 the arsenals and small arms factories at Wuchang, Te Chou, Canton, Shanghai, Cheongto, and Kaifeng began the manufacture of single-loading small arms. These factories can turn out a maximum of 50,000 rifles a year, i.e., enough for four divisions at peace strength. In the production of guns China's capacity is still smaller. The new scheme aims at equipping each division with 51 guns (36 field, 18 mountain). At present, however, the arsenals can produce annually 30 more than 50 mountain guns. The Government proposes to abolish provincial arsenals, and to establish instead three large ones, situated in the north, centre, and south. Of these only the Hanyang arsenal exists.

A third difficulty lies in this—that while on paper the control of the Lu Chün Pu seems complete, in practice it can hardly be considered so, since, whilst provinces are responsible for the support of provincial quotas, the Central Government has little control over provincial finances. These are controlled by viceroys and governors. It would seem, then, that the success of the new scheme will to a great extent depend either on large loans or on a thorough reform of China's financial system. The former are not likely to be readily forthcoming; the latter is a problem to which no solution has yet been found. Nevertheless, China has her scheme, and behind it, an overwhelming supply of men.

AN OPIUM-SMOKING LAYOUT.

HIGH PRICES FOR PIPES.

An opium-smoking layout consists of about a dozen distinct articles, although only half of them are absolutely necessary for smoking, and in case of emergency a person could get along with four—pipe, bowl, lamp and yenhock. Of these the pipe is first in importance, says the *Washington Post*.

Opium pipes vary in size, price, colour, materials, quality and beauty. Those of the better grade are made of ivory, are used only by well-to-do smokers, and cost anywhere from £5 to £40. The pipes generally used are made entirely from bamboo, and cost a yewhock from £5 to £10. These pipes relate to old pipes, second hand.

A new bamboo pipe, which no one cares to smoke until it has been thoroughly seasoned, costs several dollars, is of a light brown or yellowish tint, and resembles a piece of fishing pole in appearance. Only after continuous smoking for perhaps several years will it begin to develop that rich, glossy, brown colour similar to a meerschaum tobacco pipe—a colour so much desired by smokers. In fact, says the *Washington Post* there is really more difference between a good opium pipe and a poor one than there is between a high grade French briar tobacco pipe and a Missouri corn-cob.

The average opium pipe is 18 or 20 inches in length, although they often come as long as two feet and as short as 12 inches. They also vary in circumference. Some are an inch, others are two inches in diameter. Even on the commonest kind there is usually an ivory mouthpiece an inch or so in length. From the mouthpiece to the saddle is the body of the pipe proper. The saddle is that part which holds the bowl in place, and is generally situated about half way between the centre of the stem and the end. On the ordinary pipes the saddles are in tin or brass; on the finer ones they are of silver, and even gold is sometimes used.

Immediately behind the saddle is a fantastically formed knob of from a half inch to several inches in height that is an outgrowth of the wood, and is termed the nut or hoodoo. A well-shaped and nicely polished hoodoo is highly appreciated and valued by smokers, both Caucasian and Mongolian. Superstition forbids the latter from over-smoking a stem that has no hoodoo on it; in fact, all opium pipes minus these queer knobs are regarded as being fit only for foreigners.

Sometimes the Chinese make artificial hoodoos of sealing wax or clay placing them on beaten pipes and palming the counterfeit off as sophisticated foreigners for a good price. Opium pipes pass for collateral security in nearly all the pawnshops in the larger cities but if one were to try either to pawn or sell a stem that had no hoodoo on it he would be sure to experience difficulty.

There is only one way of testing an opium pipe without smoking it, and that is to feel its weight. Pipes of quality and value are invariably heavy from continuous smoking; those that haven't been smoked much are light, both in weight and colour. The longer an opium pipe has been used the better it is. Of course, a great deal depends also on the quality of the opium smoked and on the care of the stem in general.

Often a smoker, on getting a new pipe, will place it in the care of some Chinaman running an opium joint, partitioned by a large number of smokers, with the object of having it used as much as possible for a period of six months or a year, paying the keeper so much for the privilege. This is the only known method of having a pipe broken in quickly.

In addition to the manufacturing of hoodoos clever Chinamen also have ways of their own for doctoring opium pipes so as to give them an appearance of age. Not all of the opium pipes in use in this country are made of bamboo, by any means. In a search of the pawnshops of the large cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia one will find them made from so many different kinds of wood that he will probably not even know the names of them all.

SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

RAID BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

One of the boldest steps ever taken by the governing authorities to rid the community of an objectionable feature was taken yesterday when a raid was made upon the Alhambra, and before the management of this house of entertainment were aware of what was happening the roulette tables were removed, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 1st inst. The Alhambra and its protection by the Spanish authorities are too well known to require mention here, and suffice it to say that the Municipal Council, despairing of ever getting action taken by the Spanish Consul, yesterday took the matter into its own hands. In the meantime there are no Spanish Consular officials in Shanghai, Spanish interests being under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and yesterday's raid was made without reference to this authority. Aware that in the early afternoon the Alhambra is a rare deserted place, the Captain-Superintendent, who organised the raid, timed his arrival there for three o'clock. He was assisted by the other Superintendents only, none of the rank and file of the force taking part in the raid, and they proceeded to the scene of operations in carriages and motor cars. On entering the premises only a Sikh watchman and the Chinese boys were found, and the door of the roulette room being locked the officers proceeded to the back of the premises, and opening a window entered the room. Without loss of time they proceeded to remove the table and everything was going quietly when the watchman came upon the scene. He was armed with a revolver, and seeing what was happening evidently decided to take the matter into his own hands, for he at once drew the pistol, and took aim at the Captain-Superintendent in a threatening manner. For any such contingency the police were prepared, and without much ado the watchman was forced back, and put quietly out of the premises. Within less than half an hour the tables had been removed and piled on the carriages which were in waiting, but as the party was about to take its departure the Sikh again made his appearance and once more covered a couple of the men with his revolver. This time he was on a Municipal road, so that his action rendered him liable to prosecution. He refrained from shooting, and thus the raid passed off in an almost uneventful manner.

To-day the action of the police formed the principal topic of conversation in town, and rumours were current to the effect that the Alhambra had been smashed up. These are quite without foundation, for the premises are not in the least injured, as a representative of the *Mercury* was able to see this afternoon. In fact one of the men in the place pleaded the utmost ignorance of what had occurred, saying that the wheel had been going as usual last night. There is no doubt that many attended the Alhambra with the object of gambling, but were of course unable to do so, though the usual concert took place. It is understood that Mr. C. D. Munn has been in communication with the police on behalf of the Alhambra, and it is thought not unlikely that the management may take proceedings against the Municipal Council for its action. In the meantime the highly entertaining will more than likely go on, as there is no objection to these on the part of the Council.

THE SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA. One of the boldest steps ever taken by the governing authorities to rid the community of an objectionable feature was taken yesterday when a raid was made upon the Alhambra, and before the management of this house of entertainment were aware of what was happening the roulette tables were removed, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 1st inst. The Alhambra and its protection by the Spanish authorities are too well known to require mention here, and suffice it to say that the Municipal Council, despairing of ever getting action taken by the Spanish Consul, yesterday took the matter into its own hands. In the meantime there are no Spanish Consular officials in Shanghai, Spanish interests being under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and yesterday's raid was made without reference to this authority. Aware that in the early afternoon the Alhambra is a rare deserted place, the Captain-Superintendent, who organised the raid, timed his arrival there for three o'clock. He was assisted by the other Superintendents only, none of the rank and file of the force taking part in the raid, and they proceeded to the scene of operations in carriages and motor cars. On entering the premises only a Sikh watchman and the Chinese boys were found, and the door of the roulette room being locked the officers proceeded to the back of the premises, and opening a window entered the room. Without loss of time they proceeded to remove the table and everything was going quietly when the watchman came upon the scene. He was armed with a revolver, and seeing what was happening evidently decided to take the matter into his own hands, for he at once drew the pistol, and took aim at the Captain-Superintendent in a threatening manner. For any such contingency the police were prepared, and without much ado the watchman was forced back, and put quietly out of the premises. Within less than half an hour the tables had been removed and piled on the carriages which were in waiting, but as the party was about to take its departure the Sikh again made his appearance and once more covered a couple of the men with his revolver. This time he was on a Municipal road, so that his action rendered him liable to prosecution. He refrained from shooting, and thus the raid passed off in an almost uneventful manner.

FREEMASONRY IN SHANGHAI.

INAUGURATION OF DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

The *Shanghai Mercury*, of 1st inst., says:—The Masonic Hall was last night the scene of the most important Masonic function which has taken place in Shanghai in recent years, when the Rt. Wor. Bro. Robert Sutcliffe Ivy being inaugurated as District Grand Master of Northern China, E.C. It had been originally arranged that Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Paul Chater, D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China, should perform the inauguration ceremony, but owing to his having sustained a somewhat serious accident the previous week he was unable to attend, his place being taken by Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough, Deputy D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China. There was a very large attendance of Masons in the hall to witness the ceremony, all the Lodges in Shanghai under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China having large contingents, while Tientsin, Chikiang, and Kinkiang Lodges were also represented. The local Lodges under the Scottish and Massachusetts constitutions were also fully represented, as was Lodge Johannes under the German Constitution. Besides the Deputy District Grand Master the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was represented by Wor. Bros. W. J. Titcher, D.S.G.M., W. H. Wickham, D.J.G.W., A.O.D. Goulding, D.G. Sec., and E.C. T. Lewis. A deputation was also present from the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China consisting of Wor. Bro. H. Horley, D.G. Sec., and Wor. Bro. F. Last, P.D.G.J.D. The proceedings were opened by Wor. Brother T. W. Kingmill, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.M., who extended a hearty welcome to the visiting brethren. All being in readiness, Wor. Bro. Ivy was received and the inauguration ceremony was gone through in a most impressive manner. After the Rt. Wor. Grand Master had been duly installed and invested, his first duty was to appoint Wor. Bro. William Charles Murray as Deputy District Grand Master, an appointment that met with universal satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large number of brethren adjourned to the Club Concordia where a splendid banquet was taken of. The Town Band under the direction of Mr. De Souza was in attendance and rendered a choice selection of popular music during the evening. While the banquet was in progress the usual loyal and Masonic toast was proposed and honoured. Songs, etc., were also contributed by several of the musical brethren, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close about midnight, thus terminating an historical event that will be long remembered by all who participated.

To-day's Advertisements.

To-NIGHT! To-NIGHT!! GRAND SUCCESS OF FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

INTRODUCING: NEW SCENES, NEW FEATS, NEW ANIMALS, NEW FACES, SKILL, DARING & GORGEOUS.

Time and Prices as usual. Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

NEXT MATINEE: SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M.

Special Trains will be run before and after the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Overture 9 P.M. N.B.—The Management of the Hippodrome Circus, according to usual custom throughout their tour of the East, beg to invite all children of all Orphanages in the Colony to their Matinees during their stay in Hongkong. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3.30 P.M.

A. JACKSON, Representative. Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [38]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"KORANNA," Captain Beare, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th May will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [39]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"LIGHTNING," Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [39B]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1909, at 5.30 P.M., at Kennedy's Causeway Day Repository,

The following well-known Race and Polo Ponies:

"MAVOURNEEN," "KILLALOC," "SHAUNABOO," "MINNOW,"

Brown China Pony, Sub-Gribs of this Season, AND

One CHESTNUT WATER MARE, Lady's Hack, broken to harness, One CHINA PONY Hack, up to weight.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [39C]

SUGAR IN JAPAN.

FALLING OFF OF IMPORT.

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that the prospects of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company still remain uncertain. The company, which is the largest consumer of crude sugar, still holds a stock of about 600,000 piculs of crude sugar, and is working its mills at Osaka and Daiichi only with the assistance of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Suzuki Shoten and cannot afford to purchase a new stock. The Kobe and Yokohama Sugar Refining Companies are also keeping down the purchase of stock. Such being the case, the total value of crude sugar imported into Japan this year up to the end of last month was no more than Y1,200,000 in value, a decrease of Y5,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The stock of Java crude sugar in Japan at present amounts to about 1,200,000 piculs, which represent about two-fifths of the annual consumption, and the stock may last till the opening of the season for the import of new sugar. No consignment of crude sugar from Java is expected before June next. The freight on shipment in Java offered by importers is 25 and 34 sen per picul, but steamship owners are demanding 3 or 4 sen more.

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39D]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39E]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39F]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39G]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39H]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39I]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39J]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39K]

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR COMPANY. [39L]

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Have much pleasure in announcing further

REDUCTIONS

IN BUTTER PRICES

FROM 1ST MAY, 1909.

"Buttercup" Brand 65 cents per lb.
"Dairymaid" Brand 70 " "
"Daisy" Brand 75 " "

May be had in 4lb. pats.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [38a]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [38b]

Public Companies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Building, Victoria Road, HONGKONG, TO-MORROW, the 7th May, 1909, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Society held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society 'to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing'."

Prints of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Society's Office, or obtained on application there.

By Order of the Board of Directors, G. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [38c]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Building, Victoria Road, HONGKONG, TO-MORROW, the 7th May, 1909, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st April, 1909:—

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By Order of the Board of Directors, G. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [38d]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share free of tax on account of year ending 15th February, 1909, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 1st May at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and The Kusso-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [38e]

Notices of Firms.

I HAVE This Day resumed my Business of SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.

THOMAS I. ROSE.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [38f]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with the

passage, etc., in connection with the

passage, etc., in connection with the

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.	100/11
Do. demand	100/11 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	100/11 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	229 1/2
America-Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	137
India T.T.	137 1/2
Do. demand	137 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	78 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	100 1/2

1 months sight L.C.	100/11 1/2
6 months sight L.C.	100/11 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 4 1/2	4 1/2
4 months sight do.	4 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	100/11 1/2
4 months sight do.	100/11 1/2
6 months sight do.	100/11 1/2
4 months sight Germany	100/11 1/2
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	24 1/2
Severely	100/11 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 6th at 12.25 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan and N. China, and fallen slightly over W. Japan and S. China.
A shallow depression is situated over W. Japan, and a low pressure trough lies to the North of the S. coast of China.
Pressure is high to the N.E. of Japan, and relatively so over N.W. China.
Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh S.W. and variable winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, or 4 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. and variable winds, fresh; equally, probably, some thunder showers.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Toosan, Chi. s.s. 94, A. Crawford, 5th May, Shanghai and May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Tjikini, Dut. s.s. 2,816, H. Koops, 5th May, Molli 29th April, Coal.—J. C. J. L.
Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,217, E. Forsyth, 6th May, Wei-hai-wei 1st May, Gen.—B. & S. Numanila, Ger. s.s. 4,384, H. Feldmann, 6th May, Molli 1st May, Flour and Gen.—P. & S. Co.
Mariano, Ger. s.s. 1,109, P. E. Christiansen, 6th May, Canton 5th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Sado, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 6th May, Saigon and May, Rice, Meal and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Y. Nor. s.s. 885, I. Pedersen, 6th May, Saigon 1st May, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Signal, Ger. s.s. 957, G. Schlaikier, 6th May, Chefoo 10th April, Beans and Gen.—J. & Co.

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Messrs. Wm. H. Sallman, Mr. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Schlute, Mr. Go Boen Tshar, Mr. M. Townsend, Mrs. J. M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. J. G. Thomas and family, Mr. Uebler, Mr. and Mrs. Vandam, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. von der Veur, Messrs. A. Veron, M. C. de Visser, G. V. Volken, O. Vogel, P. Wilhelm (a), S. von der Weide, Lung Zee, Baroness v. Zedlitz and 2 others.

Shipping notices.
Str. Numanila, from Molli:—Fair weather.

Str. Hutchow, from Wei-hai-wei:—Light S.W. winds throughout, with frequent fog between Saddle and Breaker Point.

Str. Fanning, from Saigon:—Light to moderate N.E. breeze with slight sea and moderate N.E. swell first two days the wind then shifting to S.E. with slight sea fine, clear weather and continued same until arrival at Hongkong.

Str. Toosan, from Shanghai:—Fresh S.E. winds and light rain to Steep Island thence light S.W. winds and dense fog to Namki, thence light S.W. winds and dense fog to Tung Yung, thence light variable winds thick foggy weather to Breaker Point thence to port light S.W. winds and cloudy weather.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Angbia, Ger. s.s. 1,001, C. Kumpel, 4th May, Bangkok 27th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Astabula, Br. s.s. 2,527, G. Harding, 3rd May, San Francisco and Shanghai 29th April, Bulk Oil.—S. O. Co.
Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 997, Le Ball, 1st May, Saigon 27th April, Rice—Man Fat.
Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,147, F. L. Lyon, 2nd May, Shanghai 30th April, Flour, Cakes, Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.
Chenau, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. K. Brown, 5th May, Shanghai and May, Gen.—B. & S.
China, Am. s.s. 3,186, D. E. Friele, 1st May, San Francisco and April, Honolulu 5th May, Yokohama 21st, Kobe 23rd, Nagasaki 25th, and Shanghai 28th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 84, H. Murayama, 5th May, Tamsui and May, Gen.—S. K. S.
Denbigh Hall, Br. s.s. 3,117, MacPherson, 25th April, New York 20th Feb., and Dublin 30th Mar., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Empress of China, Br. s.s. 3,060, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 16th April, Vancouver, B.C. 25th Mar., and Shanghai 13th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s. 1,713, C. Jurgensen, 5th May, Canton 3rd May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 5th May, Swatow 4th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Hanul, Fr. s.s. 747, J. Pannier, 5th May, Haiphong via Pakhoi and Kwong-chow, 4th May, Coal and Gen.—A. K. M.
Heliou, Nor. s.s. 1,600, Knudsen, 2nd May, Swatow 1st May, Ballast.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Hikosan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,302, Masuda, 5th May, Kuchino 30th April, Coal.—M. B. K.
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,806, J. G. Oliff, 30th April, Japan, Molli 25th April, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 937, C. Lindberg, 3rd May, Cebu and Iloilo 29th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Kuibaberg, Ger. s.s. 646, Honk, 3rd May, Pakhoi 29th April and Hoibow 2nd May, Sugar.—J. & Co.
Koranna, Br. s.s. 2,267, J. H. Beare, 5th May, New York via Singapore 11th Mar., Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Lightning, Br. s.s. 1,625, A. E. Gentles, 3rd May, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 27th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Machau, Br. s.s. 995, R. G. Zollner, 4th May, Bangkok and Swatow 24th April, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Mandal, Nor. s.s. 1,103, E. Erickson, 4th May, Manila 1st May, Gen.—Barretto & Co.
Manila, Ger. s.s. 1,790, J. Minness, 1st May, Sydney 8th April, and Manila 18th May, Gen.—M. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 26th April, Sandakan 20th April, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Montague, Br. s.s. 3,913, S. Robinson, 3rd May, Vancouver 6th April and Shanghai 30th, Mails and Gen.—B. & S.
Montrose, Br. s.s. 2,887, R. Clegg, 3rd May, Moiray Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,700, J. C. Richards, 27th April, Bombay and Singapore 10th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Paklat, Ger. s.s. 1,018, J. Wenzel, 30th April, Bangkok 21st April, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Providence, Nor. s.s. 693, Petersen, 4th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Shantung, Br. s.s. 1,835, Robinson, 24th April, Hongay 21st April, Coal.—B. & S.
Siam, Br. s.s. 980, Baines, 9th April, Langkat and Singapore 1st April, Case Oil.—Mr. Geo. McElin.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 1,450, L. Dawson, 25th April, Melbourne and Ports 27th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.
Tijobodus, Dut. s.s. 2,293, P. Zwart, 4th May, Macassar 26th April, Sugar and Gen.—J. C. I. L.
Volote, Br. s.s. 2,592, Jackson, 4th May, Singapore 27th April, Kerosene.—A. F. & Co.
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,876, U. Aikawa, 4th May, Wakamatsu 18th April, Coal.—M. B. K.
Y. Sontua, Am. s.s. 58, Garwden, 13th April, from Manila, Sugar.—Yuen Sheng & Co.
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,248, P. H. Rolfe, 3rd May, Manila 1st May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Zafiro, Br. s.s. 1,620, R. Rodger, 3rd May, Manila 1st May, Hemp and Tobacco.—S. T. & Co.

Arrivals.
Toosan, Chi. s.s. 94, A. Crawford, 5th May, Shanghai and May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Tjikini, Dut. s.s. 2,816, H. Koops, 5th May, Molli 29th April, Coal.—J. C. J. L.
Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,217, E. Forsyth, 6th May, Wei-hai-wei 1st May, Gen.—B. & S. Numanila, Ger. s.s. 4,384, H. Feldmann, 6th May, Molli 1st May, Flour and Gen.—P. & S. Co.
Mariano, Ger. s.s. 1,109, P. E. Christiansen, 6th May, Canton 5th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
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Y. Nor. s.s. 885, I. Pedersen, 6th May, Saigon 1st May, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Signal, Ger. s.s. 957, G. Schlaikier, 6th May, Chefoo 10th April, Beans and Gen.—J. & Co.

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Passengers departed.
Per Sado, for Japan—Lieut. M. Furuya, Mr. Raiburn, Mr. and Mrs. Felcher, Mr. Nairo, Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto, Mr. Bolam, Capt. Walker, Mr. Maki, Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Yamagata, Mr. and Mrs. Miyamoto, Messrs. Kato, Miji, Hayashi, Harada, G. Nomura, Horino and Brodie.
Per Bilboa, for Singapore, &c.—Dr. R. D. Acton, Mrs. A. B. Baines and baby, Mr. A. B. Bena, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bennecke, Mrs. A. B. Baines, Mr. Bate, Mr. G. H. Moore Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. H. F. Behrens, Ing. Ed. Blum, Mrs. Bate, child and amab, Mr. J. S. Bradshaw, Miss E. Bunsell, Lady Bowyer, Messrs. Bosshard, Buhlmann, Ruch, Busch, T. Collins, Caldwell, Mrs. Clive and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Heston and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Jong, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kniffert, Mr. H. O. Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Kham, Mrs. Kerdik, Mr. and Mrs. W. Khuff, Miss Kiny, Major and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Jack K. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. van Koud, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kliphals and child, Mr. J. C. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Karl v. d. Linde and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lees and child, Mr. B. and Miss F. Mayer, Mr. Mox, Capt. J. Mussen, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. C. J. A. Mooly, Mr. and Mrs. E. Macdonald, Mrs. E. M. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chuter, Mr. E. Osterich, C. B. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Rickman, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. G. F. Ribbion, Mr. and Mrs. M. and Mrs. Sykes and child, Capt. Schutzen, Messrs. Graf v. Schwalbe, Mr. W. E. Savage, C. Steinmann, W. A. Sloan, Capt. A. P. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Solman.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Hutchow, for Hongkong.
Hutchow, for Nagasaki.
Germania, for Newchwang.
Wakamatsu, for Wouing.
Hutchow, for Canton.

Departures.
May 6.
Minnesota, for Seattle.
Prins Eitel Friedrich, for Shanghai.
Sado, for Japan.
Palmer, for Wouing.
Paoting, for Chinkiang.
Fritzi, for Chefoo.
Chinkia, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.
Per Hutchow, from Wei-hai-wei—Mr. Hill, and 4 men of the R.G.A.
Per Fanning, from Saigon—212 Chinese.

Passengers departed.
Per Sado, for Japan—Lieut. M. Furuya, Mr. Raiburn, Mr. and Mrs. Felcher, Mr. Nairo, Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto, Mr. Bolam, Capt. Walker, Mr. Maki, Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Yamagata, Mr. and Mrs. Miyamoto, Messrs. Kato, Miji, Hayashi, Harada, G. Nomura, Horino and Brodie.
Per Bilboa, for Singapore, &c.—Dr. R. D. Acton, Mrs. A. B. Baines and baby, Mr. A. B. Bena, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bennecke, Mrs. A. B. Baines, Mr. Bate, Mr. G. H. Moore Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. H. F. Behrens, Ing. Ed. Blum, Mrs. Bate, child and amab, Mr. J. S. Bradshaw, Miss E. Bunsell, Lady Bowyer, Messrs. Bosshard, Buhlmann, Ruch, Busch, T. Collins, Caldwell, Mrs. Clive and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Heston and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Jong, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kniffert, Mr. H. O. Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Kham, Mrs. Kerdik, Mr. and Mrs. W. Khuff, Miss Kiny, Major and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Jack K. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. van Koud, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kliphals and child, Mr. J. C. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Karl v. d. Linde and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lees and child, Mr. B. and Miss F. Mayer, Mr. Mox, Capt. J. Mussen, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. C. J. A. Mooly, Mr. and Mrs. E. Macdonald, Mrs. E. M. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chuter, Mr. E. Osterich, C. B. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Rickman, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. G. F. Ribbion, Mr. and Mrs. M. and Mrs. Sykes and child, Capt. Schutzen, Messrs. Graf v. Schwalbe, Mr. W. E. Savage, C. Steinmann, W. A. Sloan, Capt. A. P. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Solman.

Vessel	From	Agent	Due
Tamlog	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
Brigavia	Shanghai	H. A. L.	May 7
Liberta	Shanghai	H. A. L.	May 7
Glenturret	Singapore	McG. & G.	May 7
Aldenham	Manila	G. L. & Co.	May 8
Manchuria	Manila	P. M. & Co.	May 8
Poonia	Singapore	P. M. & Co.	May 8
Tokio Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	May 8
Chamba	Manila	B. & S.	May 9
Yoshi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 9
Vingchow	Shanghai	B. & S.	May 9
Polynesian	Singapore	M. M. & Co.	May 10
Nikko Maru	Thursday	N. Y. K.	May 10
Seagambia	Singapore	H. A. L.	May 10
Laisang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	May 11
Emp. of India	Japan	O. P. R. Co.	May 13
Chiyo Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	May 13
Kutsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	May 19

Vessel	From	Agent	Due
Zafiro	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
Y. Sontua	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
H.M.S. Moorhen	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
H.M.S. Bitomart	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
Mausang	Manila	B. & S.	May 7
Prometheus	Manila	B. & S.	May 7</

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$16,000,000	\$2,006,234	Final of 2 1/2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36,024	\$445 sellers London 289.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 £150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$225,757 \$417,000 \$1,726,757	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£8	Tls. 125,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000	Tls. 150,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$850	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$197,148 \$705,449 \$681,609	\$8,464,911	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	6 % \$815 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$14,415 \$199,104 \$1,000,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$135 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$438,000 \$25,802 \$1,463,802	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$106 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$850	\$50	\$1,418,773	\$568,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 % \$340 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	\$11 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,038 \$99,007 \$150,000	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$607,423 \$15,244 \$10,000	\$20,179	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£3	£3	\$10,000 \$240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3,154	4 % \$51 \$19
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	300,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 14,510	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 55 buyers \$7/6 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£2	£10,000 £10,000	£6,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	4 % \$15 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$47,211 Tls. 98,010 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	\$8	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 % Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$5,838	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$137
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,821	\$3 for 1897	\$16 Tls. 160 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	3 1/2 % \$15
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 17 1/2 ex div.
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gos.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$25	\$48,015	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$30,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	\$55 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$97,192 \$100,000	\$87,978	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	10 % \$77 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 33,743	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 % Tls. 87 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 % Tls. 168 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	\$2 1/2 for year ending 29.2.09	6 % Tls. 101 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$100,000	Dr. \$4,230	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	\$ of se les \$88 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$16	\$16	\$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$71 ex c.m.f. \$121 new
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$10	\$25	\$618,075 \$13,918	\$395	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7 1/2 % \$107 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$16,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 % \$9 buyers
Hampden Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$211,172 \$41,301	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	61 % \$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 % Tls. 118 buyers
Sing Lee Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,433,045 Tls. 31,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 % \$44 buyers
West End Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 % Tls. 123 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,220	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 % \$81 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,919 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % Tls. 92
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...
Leong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Holl's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$104
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000	NIL	\$1.20 or 1908	10 % \$121 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$11,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 % \$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$102,000	\$2,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$92 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000 \$8,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 % \$17 sellers
Greenland Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	\$3,751	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 % \$8.90 sellers
H. P. & Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % \$12
Hall & Hoyle, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	\$8,057	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	8 1/2 % \$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	61 % \$183 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 % \$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$14
Manichappi tot Mij. Bosch en Landbouwerij plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,912	Tls. 16,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	4 1/2 % Tls. 1,065 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 % \$14
Phillips Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$18,640	None	4 % \$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 112 1/2 b.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 % Tls. 132 1/2 b.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	Tls. 23,038	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3 1/2 making 4 1/2 for 1908	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$85	\$85	none	Dr. \$56,692	None	7 1/2 % \$14
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$150	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 % \$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 % Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$104 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 160 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$13 buyers
Wells, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$15,000	\$6,438	Interim of 30 cents s/c 1908	6 1/2 % \$9 sales
William Powell, Limited	5,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

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TABACOS
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AGENTS.

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NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics, is without equal in its power to restore and invigorate the system, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty circulation, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bending down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates the system, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE.

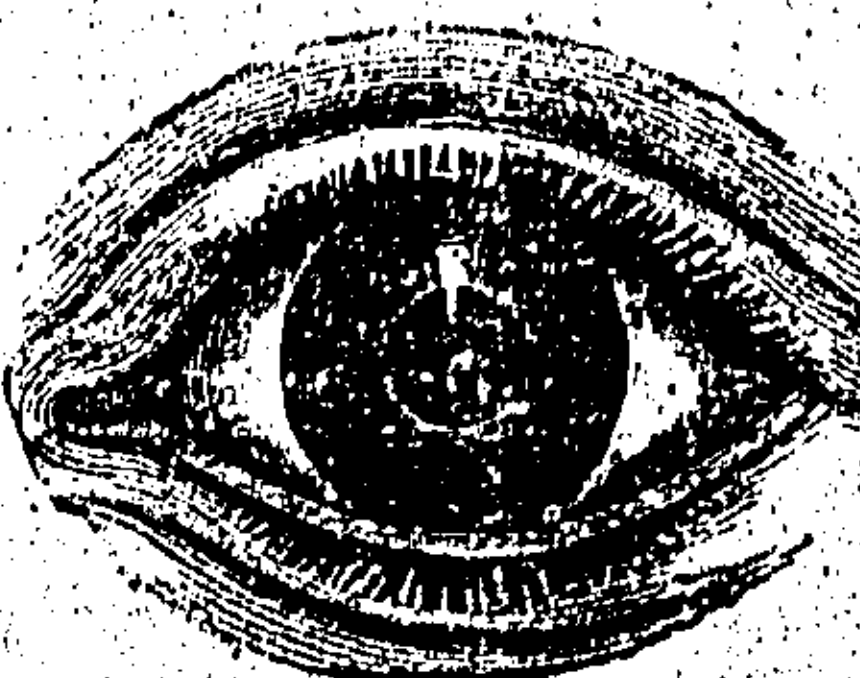
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor, weak, nervous, or other impurities of the blood, or in any of the various causes arising. So soon as it is introduced into the system, it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurs, scurfy eruptions, and all other skin diseases, and restoring the system to its normal state. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gonorrhea, and other venereal diseases. It also treats on urinary stricture, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price 10/- per bottle. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon. In white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Home Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons purporting to sell these medicines.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, and all other ailments of the system, with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary stricture, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state.

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HONGKONG, 1st September, 1908.

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